Hamilton Apple Computer Klub

hackette

December, 1989 Vol. 8, No. 4

Room 2J36

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SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

GS SIG
Hal Cormick, 634-5098
Meets 1st Tuesday of Month
First Meeting,
December 5, 1989
Next - January 2, 1989

AppleWorks SIG
Donna Takayesu, 385-0296
First Wednesday of Month
December 6, 1989
Next - January 3, 1990

Beginner's SIG
To be arranged at meeting

GAMES GALORE

December 12, 1989
7:30 PM
McMaster University
Medical Centre
Room 2J36

Mark Clem from Mastermind Educational tempted us at the last meeting with some exciting new games. He demonstrated a delightful educational package called "Mathblaster" that was entirely too much fun for school. Our sincere thanks to you, Mark, for coming.

LODE RUNNER

We are still collecting Lode Runner screens. In fact, if you bring them to the next meeting there may be time to play a few. Your manual tells you how to make them. If you've mislaid it you will use control commands:

Control-E to start editing
E for Edit
P for Play
I for Initialize
C for Clear
M for Move
S for Score
Control-S for Save
Control-Q for Quit

Start up your game, press Control-E and Initialize a **blank** disk.

Cursor Movements use I, M, J, K

LODE RUNNER SHAPES

0 = blank
1 = diggable floor
2 = undiggable floor
3 = ladder
4 = hand over hand bar
5 = trap door
6 = ladder that appears after getting all the gold
7 = gold chest
8 = enemy
9 = Lode Runner Commando

Good luck! Don't forget to save before you play.

THIS ISSUE

A Laserwriter NT printer is now available for my use. This newsletter - with what I hope is an improved appearance - has been done with my //c, Laserwriter NT and Publish.It!2. I would be interested in letting other people with Apple IIs try this.

-Donna

hackette

Newsletter of the
Hamilton Apple Computer Klub (HACK)
Editor: Donna Takayesu, 385-0296

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hackette DEADLINES

Deadlines for the submission of advertisements and articles for Hackette are the second Tuesday of each month. These deadlines coincide with the monthly general meeting of HACK for your convenience. Any other arrangements for delivery of material should be made by calling the editor.

ADVERTISING RATES

The following rates for commercial advertising in Hackette have been set by the Executive:

	First ad	Following ads
Full page	$35.00	$25.00
Half page	$20.00	$15.00

Camera ready copy together with payment should be in the hands of the Editor by the deadline, the second Tuesday of each month, for the issue which should reach members approxiamately the first Tuesday of the following month.

NEWER TIMEOUTS

Two TimeOut programs arrived recently. One is SpreadTools and the other, ReportWriter. These versions are suitable for the new AppleWorks 3.0, but work well with versions 2.0 or 2.1. The TimeOut Utilities program that comes with it loads multiple TimeOuts in a row, starting a second screen of them when you have passed 30 (one screen full) TimeOuts.

SPREADTOOLS

SpreadTools has a number of quick techniques for managing your spreadsheet files easier. (By the way, see Ted Iler at the meeting to arrange updates for your TimeOuts.)

Analyzer:

- o "Scan for Errors" shows circular references, unreferenced values, references to blank or label cells, forward references, NA cells and ERROR cells. A help when your spreadsheet isn't working as you would like it to.
- o "Cell Cross Reference" gives a list of referenced cells and the immediate target.
- o "Bird's Eye View" gives a compressed map of cells containing numbers, formulas, labels and repeated labels
- o "Adjust column widths" expands the column sizes to reveal the full formula for OA-Z. These are usually truncated because of the narrowness of the columns. Analyzer adjusts them back again when your return by means of OA-Z again.
- o "Tracks References" highlights the cells that are referred to. This is especially useful to check that all cells are contained in a range (e.g., @sum(B3...B6) will highlight all referenced cells - you may have wantec to include B2, and will see the error quickly).
- o "Cell Values" lists each cell and the contents
- o After using analyzer, the menu tells if there were any forward or circular references, and the number of recalculations required.

These reports can all be printed to printer or clipboard (OA-P or OA-C).

Block Copy:

This is a new tool included the AppleWorks 3.0, and it is well worth the price of the whole package. This permits you to choose the area that you want to copy into another area of the same spreadsheet, or onto another spreadsheet. Up until now we have been confined to copying only rows to other spreadsheets. It does copy over existing data (AND THERE IS NO "UNDO"), so be sure that you have made room for your block beforehand.

One feature that is unusual but usefu is the Block Copy's ability to overwrite the source area (e.g., copying a block 3 cells wide and 4 cells deep to the area 1 row

down and 1 column to the right).

You copy relatively or with no change, with columns or rows fixed. The program can move formulas and values, values only, added values, subtracted values.

CelLink:

CelLink allows spreadsheets to be linked together for inventories, marking summaries, etc. It can be made to search for cells in spreadsheets in the current disk, or on your "triple desktop" (if you have that TimeOut feature) as well as those that are only on the desktop.

Data Converter:

You are probably aware that a database and spreadsheet are similar - they are the same thing laid out in different report styles. A year ago we could interchange these forms with the older TimeOut Data Converter. This has become a new feature of the AppleWorks 3.0.

The new feature to this (also in the 3.0 AppleWorks) is the ability to convert Word Processor documents to the Spreadsheet. This is handy if you want to print your Word Processor documents in columns.

Formula to Value:

This utility converts your formulas to values, should you not need them anymore. This is useful if you want to save space on desktop (or disk).

Quick Columns

Quick Columns allows you to change your column sizes quickly. And you can even set up a series of columns of rotating sizes (e.g., you can quickly set up a series of columns of 1 letter wide and 6 letters wide by "typing in" 1,6 when asked by the program.

Row <—> Columns

Have you ever wished to changed a column to a row? This is for you. It's down instantly.

REPORTWRITER

ReportWriter is an extremely powerful program that can combine spreadsheet, data base and word processor document. It collects the data into a master file - i.e., your report - by referring to these various documents.

An example of how this works is this: A teacher also keeps the examination marks and class participation marks in separate spreadsheet files, identifying each student by the same code number. The name, address, parents names, telephone numbers, and code number are kept in a data base. With this program, the information for each student can be organized into a report. According to the circumstances, a paragraph may be looked up from a word processor document and comment made "I would especially like to have a meeting with you" or "Progress is as expected" or "You have a special child".

This program requires a bit more study than most of the other TimeOuts, but is quite powerful.

- Donna Takayesu.

HAVE COMPUTER, WILL TRAVEL

by M. Sweetland

Reprinted from Apple Bytes, Magazine of LONDON APPLE CORPS
November, 1989

I am sitting in the auditorium in Althouse College listening to a presentation which I have heard before, trying to write this article for the November magazine. In order to accomplish this, you need, of course, some kind of laptop computer. Since I seem to have lost the ability to write without a keyboard in front of me, I have felt the need for a laptop for a couple of years. For a while I carried around a Laser 128 but since I was in and out of schools, sometimes 3 or 4 times a day, I found that by the end of a day my arm and shoulder ached and that the Laser was also awkward to set up, and more often than not there was a not a plug handy.

Almost all the reasonable laptops have an MS-DOS operating system. Part of my reluctance in acquiring an IBM compatible was I prefer using my IIGS whenever possible and I could not find any easy way to transfer files. A relatively new program called "CROSS-WORKS" by Soft Spoken convinced me that I might be able to take the plunge into the world of IBM. The program comes with a special null modem cable that allows for a connection to an IBM XT or AT and an Apple //C or IIGS or Laser. It is also possible to transfer data to an Apple IIE but a super-serial card with the jumper sent to the modem setting is required. The program also comes with both 3 1/2" and 5 1/4" disks for both the IBM and Apple computers. It was with some trepidation that I tried the program for the first time. Luckily the designers of this program had the sense to set up the menu in traditional AppleWorks fashion even on the IBM side. The cable was a little tight going into the modem port of Apple IIGS, but other than that the hardware connection was simple (You do need to remember to set the IIGS's control panel for slot two to the external modem port).

The software is not copy-protected and can be installed on a hard disk on both Apple and IBM or can be booted directly from the 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" disks. To send a file from the IBM to the Apple, you simply select the file or files to be sent on the IBM and then use the send file command. Then you select the "receive" option on the Apple by selecting that menu item and pushing return. The power of this program is that it does more than send straight ASCII text files. The program default is set up to send and receive AppleWorks word processor, data base, and spreadsheet files and to convert them to and from the most popular IBM equivalent programs. AW word processing

files are converted to Word Perfect 4.2 files; AW database files are converted to Dbase files and AW spreadsheet files are converted to Lotus 1-2-3 files. Not only is the data sent and converted but any enhanced features like underlining, boldface supported by both IBM program and AppleWorks, or any formulas in the spread sheet or database are also sent and converted. The manual gives a detailed list of all the supported conversion features. The conversion is always done on the IBM. Data is sent at 19200 baud and conversion of word processing files only takes a few seconds. Conversion of data base and spreadsheet files takes a bit long depending on the complexity of the file. The only problem that I have encountered is that of carriage returns remaining at the end of every line so it is difficult to reformat the file after conversion. If the IBM program saves ASCII data in a form that lets you remove carriage returns you should do so. After converting this file I was able to load it directly into Publish-It for a final proof reading and printing. Publish-it fortunately has a feature which allows the carriage returns at the end of each line to be removed.

Just a short comment on the laptop, the Toshiba 1200, that I have been using for the past month and a half. I miss AppleWorks and other Apple software, and I could do without the MS-DOS operating system but otherwise it is a great little machine. If you opt for a program such a PFS First Choice (drop down windows) you are getting as close as possible on an XT machine to the ease of use of Apple software. The Toshiba 1200 has an optional backlit screen (very useful if you don't have optimal lighting conditions) and two 3 1/2" drives or a hard drive. IBM software seems to be very disk intensive (If you are changing applications or using a lot of program features such as move or mark, you spend a lot time waiting for the disk to be accessed). Anything less than the two 3 1/2" drives would probably be an exercise in frustration removing and inserting disks. One excellent feature found on the 1200 that is often not even available on more expensive laptops is the RESUME FEATURE. This feature allows you to turn off the computer and when you turn it back on you are exactly where you left off. No need to reload programs or files. Anyway until and if Apple ever decides to produce a portable II, CROSS-WORKS allows you to easily access the best of both worlds.

The Executive wishes you
A Safe and Happy Holiday
Season
and
A Very Happy New Year

How to Format Complex Paragraphs in AppleWorks

by Cathleen Merritt

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Here are some ideas to help you improve the format of complex AppleWorks word processor documents.

Most documents you type with the AppleWorks word processor are easy to format. You set up a letter or a report and make minor formatting changes as you proceed with your work. Unfortunately, not everything is as easily formatted. For example, business reports and term papers often need elaborate formats as you mix text with lists and tables.

In this article, I will describe how to use the Indent and Left Margin commands to format a complex document. My example is taken from the realm of education, but my goal is to help you generalize these techniques to your own applications.

Multiple Choice Tests are Difficult to Format

From a formatting perspective, multiple choice tests are complex documents. Each test consists of different sections including directions and items. In addition, every test item consists of two parts: a "stem" (the body of the item), and "choices" (a series of phrases or sentences with possible answers). Each part of the test has different formatting requirements.

Using the Indent Command

The best way to format multiple choice test items is to use the Indent (IN) and Left Margin (LM) commands, available on the AppleWorks word process Options Menu (Apple-O). The Indent Command says to AppleWorks, "The first line of every paragraph should extend to the left margin and all following lines should be indented a certain number of characters to the right of that margin." Figure 1 shows an example of an indented paragraph.

Figure 1: Indented Paragraph

This is an example of an indented paragraph. The first line extends to the left margin of the page. The lines following are indented so they do not

Now consider the sample items in Figure 2 and Figure 3 on the next pages. Figure 2 shows a test item as it might appear on your screen. Figure 3 shows the printed output.

The first paragraph consists of the directions. The word "Directions" is at the left margin. However, you want the word "Directions" to "hang" out to the left of the explanatory paragraph; this is a "hanging" or indented paragraph.

The second paragraph consists of the test item number and the introduction to the item. The first line of this paragraph starts at the left margin with the item number, a period, and two spaces. The second and all succeeding lines in this paragraph are not flush with the left margin. This, too, is an indented paragraph; the indent is set at four characters.

The third paragraph consists of the item itself, the incomplete phrase. Here, the left margin is moved further to the right. However, this is not an indented paragraph; the first line and all following lines are flush with the new left margin.

Each item choice is a separate hanging paragraph. Here the left margin remains at 1.4 inches, but the second and succeeding lines in each alternative are indented. Since my style is to type the letter, a period, and leave two spaces, all choices are indented four characters.

How to Turn Off Indents

Note that there is no command to turn off indents. The Indent Command remains in effect until you reset the indent back to its default value of zero characters.

The power of the Indent and Left Margin commands becomes evident when you edit or reformat your test. You can add or delete words, change type and margin

Figure 2: Formatting Commands Given for Sample Item

-------Indent: 14 chars
Directions: Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. This item pertains to the formatting options available in the AppleWorks word processor module.

--------Left Margin 1.4 inches
--------Indent: 0 chars

To get multiple choice test items to appear in this format you should:

--------Indent: 4 chars

A. Insert space at the beginning of the second line.
B. Use the TAB key to start each of the alternative choices.
C. Use a combination of the TAB key and the spaces to get things to line up.
D. None of the above.

--------Left Margin: 1.0 inches
--------Indent: 0 chars

Use the diagram on the following page to answer test items #2 - 4. Write your notes anywhere on the diagram.

--------Indent: 4 chars

2. Which AppleWorks command(s) should you use to control page breaks?

--------Left Margin: 1.4 inches

A. HE.
B. FQ.
C. LM.
D. GB/GE.
E. None of the above.

sizes, and make other formatting and wording changes. Since you used the correct formatting commands when you created your work as you make your changes.

The combination of the Indent and Left Margin commands makes it easy to format sophisticated documents in AppleWorks. Users who migrated to the program from other word processors will particularly appreciate this formatting power.

Thanks to NAUG we are able to include this article in hackette. Membership for The National AppleWorks Users Group is $27 US per year. AppleWorks Forum is sent free to members by second class mail. If you want first class mail, include an extra $20 US. NAUG, National AppleWorks Users Group, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187.

P.S. NAUG takes VISA which is the easiest way to make payments with the exchange and all. Be sure to include your number, expiry date and signature. There are advantages - all the TimeOuts are sold to the members of NAUG at a substantial savings. There are great PD disks and Tutorial disks and books at very reasonable price.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Figure 3: Printed Output

Directions: Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. This item pertains to the formatting options available in the AppleWorks word processor module.

   To get multiple choice test items to appear in this format you should:

   A. Insert space at the beginning of the second line.
   B. Use the TAB key to start each of the alternative choices.
   C. Use a combination of the TAB key and the spaces to get things to line up.
   D. None of the above.

Use the diagram on the following page to answer test items #2 - 4. Write your notes anywhere on the diagram.

2. Which AppleWorks command(s) should you use to control page breaks?

   A. HE.
   B. FQ.
   C. LM.
   D. GB/GE.
   E. None of the above.

DISC CLINIC - THE HEALTHY WAY TO COMPUTE!

by Dr. Len VanHorne D.C.

reprinted from Fruition, May 1989, Quad Cities Apple Byters
via Adam & Eve Apple Users' Group, July 1989

My patients seem to have a common problem which is a type of cervical or spine affliction. Many of them have one thing in common, that is they sit in an awkward position to avoid the glare that is on the screen of their computer. Others hold their head in a tilted position while they talk on the telephone trying to get their computer work accomplished at the same time. Some people wear bifocal glasses and must tilt their head back to be able to see the screen. Some people sit too high in their chair which causes them to look down at the computer. Others on the other hand sit too low and have to look upward.

One of the most common reasons that computerists have neck or upper back problems is due to the fact that they stay in one fixed position for too long of a time. One should get up occasionally and stretch the body. Moving the keyboard around will also cause the body to use different muscles and relieve some that are over-strained. Adjusting the height of the chair can cause great relief also.

Mobility is the key to prevent strain to the neck and shoulders and will keep the neck from getting that concrete feeling one gets after hours at the keyboard. Do what you can to make your body comfortable at the computer. If you hold your arms out unsupported you will most certainly cause undue stain to the neck and shoulders. Don't be a piano player at the keyboard. Support the weight of your arms on your wrists as you type. Your neck will love you for it. If you use a mouse be sure to key it at a low enough level so that the arm is not in an upward cramped position.

If you don't drink plenty of water you should! Lack of water causes the muscles of the body to "dry out." This will cause lack of mobility in the muscular system that will cause the body to get in a fixed condition. Once in a fixed condition the person will tend to stay in that position even when not a the keyboard. You might find that when watching television that you tilt your head back just like do when you are at the keyboard. Have you ever caught yourself doing something like that? After a long hard day of neck strain you go to bed and feel miserable. Your body feels like you had a long day at hard labor. This is what has happened when you hear people say "I'm mentally worn out....I feel like collapsing!" Actually what has happened was the parts of the body that support you have been under constant strain all day. There is no wonder you feel like you had a fight with a

Mac truck.

In summary, what I really want to stress from this article is that posture is the key to how you feel after you get home and are ready to enjoy the prime part of your day. Do like you were taught in elementary school and practice good postural positioning. If you do these things, you will find that you will remain healthy throughout the year. When the weather changes you won't get to feeling achy and you won't have to blame it on the weather. Many of us can avoid lots of health problems by simply taking care of the framework.

Beginners SIG

A great way to learn a lot about your computer and your special applications is to come to SIG (Special Interest Group) meetings.

We had a few beginners recently who had some of the earlier models of computers. And while we desparately try to have meetings that are appealing to a wide variety of Apple people, we sometimes lose these new owners along the way.

If even a few people are interested we would like to start a Beginners SIG (we won't call it that of course). We want people to have the chance to learn about their computers and enjoy them more.

GS & AppleWorks SIGs

The GS SIG meets the first Tuesday of the month, talking over problems, discussing old software and seeing new software demonstrated. These meetings often only have two or three people present, but the meetings become a chance to intensely look at difficulties that seem to trouble us all. Beginners can see freely bring their difficulties to the meeting and know that it is their computer that will be discussed. Give Hal Cormick a call - to confirm the place and time - and plan on going. The next meeting is December 5th at 7:30.

Those interested in AppleWorks (the 'old' or 'classic' version) are invited to meet at the Takayesu's December 6 for a opportunity to use AppleWorks to do labelling (the usual mailing kind). We will deal with both the 2.x and 3.0 versions. Version 3.0 permits 3 column printing of labels. We can look at the bugs in the 2.0 database module and how to try and recover the data from crashed disks. Bring your problems along, too.

Good Stuff

by Edward Floden

reprinted from Harvest, Journal of the Northern Illinois Computer Society, Summer/Fall 1989

[My appologies to Edward Floden for shortening this article while typing it]

System Five-O

IIgs System Software Version 5.0 (popularly known as "System 5.0") was announced on July 17th. It was first announced at the Boston AppleFest in May, where the then-current beta versions were demonstrated. Two IIgs systems were placed side-by-side with each running the same demonstration software, one running System 4.0 and the other System 5.0. Watching the graphic screens drawn by the twosystems, the difference in speed of operations was obvious -- System 5.0 completed its tasks well before 4.0.

Three disks are contained in the boxed version of the software, two of them for the IIgs itself: the System.Disk, which contains the minimum files necessary to run System 5.0; and the System. Tools disk, which contains the Installer program, and various other tools and device drivers that are not present on the System.Disk. The third disk is a Macintosh HFS-format disk, with the updated software for the AppleShare file server. If you are not using your IIgs with a Macintosh file server on an AppleTalk network, you will not need this disk.

Two manuals are also available: the Apple IIgs System Software User's Guide, Version 5.0, and the AppleTalk Network User's Guide for the Apple IIgs. If you IIgs is not connected to an AppleTalk network, you will not need the second manual. The content of the User's Guide is almost identical to that of the guide for system 4.0; if you are familiar with the basic operation of the Finder, then this manual will be of little use to you. However, several features of the Finder have been changed and some new ones added, such as the Shutdown (Quit) option and the method used to rename icons on the desktop. If you can't figure out the new features for yourself, you would do better toask another IIgs user than to buy these.

Who Needs It?

If your IIgs system does not include a hard drive then System 5.0 is probably not for you. Although an increase in the execution speed of most destop-based software will result, the size and quantity of the System 5.0 files make this update best suited for installation on a hard drive; a 3.5-inch cannot hold all of the necessary System files, plus your application files. If you have two 3.5-inch drives, you will be better able to employ System 5.0, but a hard drive is recommended.

Also, not all software is compatible with System 5.0, and numerous incompatibilities have been reported. If you install System 5.0, and are then unable to launch a particular application, you may be forced to restore the older System under which the application will run, or boot your System with an older System.Disk before launching the application.

What's Up?

System 5.0 contains three major updates: GS/OS version 3.0, ProDOS 8 version 1.8 and Basic.System version 1.3. As before, the GS/OS and ProDOS 8 versions are tied to each other and you must update to both new versions to be able to run applications while using System 5.0. If you attempt to run an older version of ProDOS 8, you will receive the message "Error $004A - Incompatible Version" when you launch the ProDOS file.

Basic.System version 1.3 corrects several known problems, including two of the most common: fixed is the delete bug that left a file half-deleted if an I/O error had occurred during the deletion sequence, and the BSAVE bug that left some unused blocks marked as "used" on the disk when a smaller files was saved with the same name as a larger file. (However Basic.System v1.3 has its own bug).

If you attempt to BLOAD a file into an area of protected memory, a section that is marked as "used" in the ProDOS bitmap, then Basic.System will not return an error message. Instead, the area of memory that you have specified in the BLOAD

will be BSAVEd into the file that you have attempted to load.

To see this bug, here's an easy way; find a type $C1 picture file, such as the ones produced by PaintWorks Gold, and make a copy of the file. Then get into Basic.System and set your prefix to the location of the copy of that file, and enter "BLOAD PIC, A$2000,T$C1". If you examine the picture file on your disk, you will discover that it now contains an image of Basic.System itself, which was residing at location $2000 in memory. The picture file is no longer a picture.

It would be best to use your old version - Basic.System v1.2 that was supplied with System 4.0. You will have no co mpatibility problems with the new versions of GS/OS or ProDOS 8.

Speedy Relief

Many of the IIgs Toolbox routines have been rewritten, and the results are spectacular: on a IIgs, operating at the speed of 2.8 megahertz (the 'Fast' setting in the Control Panel), most operations are at least twice as fast as before. When using the Finder, on a base IIgs with no accelerator, selecting, opening and closing windows appears almost as fast as the Finder that is running with System 4.0 on a TransWarp GS-equipped machine.

Disk access times for the Apple 3.5 Drive are quicker, due to the new "scatter-read" feature of the Appledisk 3.5 driver. If the read request to thedrive meets certain requirements (more than a certain number of blocks, and read into fast RAM), then the disk is accessed by reading entire tracks and not simply single blocks (as was done before) This gives a 3.5 drive an effective interleave of 1:1.

The SCSI driver for the Apple II SCSI card has been completely rewritten, and now bypasses the firmware on the SCSI card, for an increase of the data transfer rate by about six times.

Naming Names

The ProDOS File System Translator (FST) now allows the use of lowercase letters in a filename, by storing the uppercase/lowercase information in the file's directory entry, similar to the techniques that is used by AppleWorks.

AppleShare is now fully supported for IIgs computers which are attached to an AppleTalk network using a Macintosh file server. Upper- and lowercase file names, as they appear on the Macintosh, are displayed correctly.

Leftovers

Previously, with System 4.0 and below, when you were operating in GS/OS (or ProDOS 16) and

The Game Board bbs

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Mark Collis is the one who runs this BBS. You can approach it and gain a lot for nothing; or for an extremely modest annual fee

[I think $10] you can download a fair amount, and get into the inner circle of activities.

you launched a ProDOS 8 application, the 16-bit operating system was purged from memory and was reloaded when you quit your application and returned to GS/OS. Under System 5.0, GS/OS remains in memory if you have sufficient memory to store both your application and the GS/OS data. However, Gs/OS is marked as "purgeable", and should your application request if more memory is available, GS/OS will be removed from memory and that memory will be given to your application. GS/OS will then be reloaded when you quit your application.

Because GS/OS is, inmost cases retained in memory, quitting from a ProDOS 8 application and returning to GS/OS can take as little time as four seconds, depending upon what parts of GS/OS may need to be reloaded. The twenty second or longer waits, common under previous Systems, are no longer necessary.

High Scrollers

Scrolling menus are now implemented in desktop applications and in the Classic Desk Accessory menu. All of the fonts and desk accessories (both New and Classic) may be accessed by moving the cursor to the upper or lower limit of the menu, where a small arrow will be seen; highlightin that arrow will cause the menu to scroll in the indicated direction. The former limit of thirteen Classic or New Desk Accessories is now expanded to a maximum of 249.

In Control

In cluded with the System 5.0 files is a new NDA, the Control Panel. Similar in appearance to the Macintosh Control Panel, this NDA allows you to set or change various parameters of the IIgs Control Panel without accessing the Control Panel CDA. The old CDA options are available in the NDA. but some have been given new locations: for example, the "Mouse" option of the Control Panel NDA contains settings that appear in th "Options" area of the Control Panel CDA.

New options have been added: the "Chooser Printer" option that appears in many application menus has been replaced by the "Printer" section of the Control Panel NDA. The "RAM" section is the replacement for the "Ramdisk" option of the Control Panel CDA; and in this new option, both the minimum and maximum limits of the RAM disk are set to the same value at the same time, unlike the operation of the CDA version, where the minimum and maximum sizes needed to be set separately.

The options of the Control Panel NDA are actually accomplished by files known as "CDEVs" (cee-devs), which means Control Panel DEVice. These are files which contain resource forks and they can be found in the System/CDEVs directory. This directory is new, and will be found only on disks that have System 5.0 installed.

Resourceful

Most of the other new features of System 50 are of interest only to developers and hackers.

There is one feature of System 5.0 that every IIgs user will be encountering, and if you don't know about it, you might cause yourself some problems. That feature is called a "resource", and it resides inside a "forked" or extended file. An extended file contains two "forks"; one contains the application itself, called the "data fork", and the resource for the application are stored in the "resource fork". Some extended files contain no data fork at all; the CDEVs, mentioned above, are nothing but resources, and contain no actual applications.

Installment Plan

When you are ready to install System 5.0 on you r IIgs, use the Installer which appears on the System.Tools disk. this is not merely a suggestion, but a warning! The files that are used by System 5.0 are very much different from those used by the previous Systems. If you attempt to update your system by copying the files from the System.Disk, you have a very good chance of leaving incompatible files on your System, which may cause you a lot of problems in future.

Getting Yours

Call Hal Cormick - HACK should soon have a license to distribut e it.

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A cheque or money order made payable to the Hamilton Ap ple Computer Klub must accompany this application form. Membership fee covers twelve month. The meeting place and time will be announced in the monthly newsletter.

Please address all correspondence to

H.A.C.K.
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Please return to:
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Box 486, Station A
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3H8

Apples B.C. Computer Soc.
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